Code	Name	Description	DFlag	SNum
25TH%	25th percentile	The value in a ranked set that corresponds to the 25th percentile (i.e., 25% of the values are ranked below this value, 75% are ranked above it)	Y	1
75TH%	75th percentile	The value in a ranked set that corresponds to the 75th percentile (i.e., 75% of the values are ranked below this value, 25% are ranked above it)	Y	2
ACT	Actual	An individual value (versus a summary statistic)	Y	3
BND-L	Lower bound	Preset designation of the lower boundary for a set (Note: this value is different from minimum because it is not a statistic describing a sample. Instead, it describes the boundaries that define the set itself)	Y	4
BND-U	Upper bound	Preset designation of the upper boundary for a set (Note: this value is different from maximum because it is not a statistic describing a sample. Instead, it describes the boundaries that define the set itself)	Y	5
CC	Correlation coefficient	A measure of the strength of the linear association between data on two variables (usually given the symbol "r"). Note: This value is NOT the coefficient of determination in a linear regression (usually given the symbol "r-squared")	Y	6
CML	Cumulative	Value derived by summing all preceding values (usually in a ranked set)	Y	7
CV	Coefficient of variation	A measure often used to describe the variation in a population computed by dividing the sample standard deviation by the sample mean	Y	8
DIFF	Percent difference from true	Percentage calculated by dividing the absolute difference between the observed value and the true value (numerator) by the true value (denominator)	Y	9
MAX	Maximum	Statistic that denotes the highest value in a sampled set	Y	10
MEAN	Mean	The arithmetic mean of n values (i.e., average), formed by summing all the values and dividing by n. Also, the expected value of a distribution formed by multiplying each value in a set by its probability of occurrence, then summing the products	Y	11
MEAN-ABS	Absolute mean	Statistic computed by squaring the values in a set before averaging them and then taking the square root of the average	Y	12
MEAN-G	Geometric mean	Statistic computed by taking the nth root of the product of n values in a set (e.g., geometric mean of 16 and 4 = 8)	Y	13
MED	Median	The value in a ranked set that corresponds to the 50th percentile (i.e., half the values are ranked below the median, half are ranked above it)	Y	14
MIN	Minimum	Statistic that denotes the lowest value in a sampled set	Y	15
MODE	Mode	The value occurring most frequently in a set	Y	16
POT	Percent of total	Percent of analyte in total sample (as opposed to percent recovery or percent completeness)	Y	17
REC	Percent recovery	A relative difference statistic calculated to compare the mass of an analyte known to be present in a sample and the mass recovered in a sample extraction procedure expressed as a percent	Y	18
RNG	Range	Difference between the maximum (i.e., highest) and minimum (i.e., lowest) values in a set	Y	19
RPD	Relative percent difference	The difference between two results divided by the value of the result for which the statistic is based (i.e., mean for lab & field duplicates; or true value for calibration check solutions) expressed as a percent	Y	20

Code	Name	Description	DFlag	SNum
RTO	Ratio	Result calculated by dividing one value by another	Y	21
STDEV	Standard deviation	Also known as the sample standard deviation, this statistic describes the variability of a set of values by denoting the "typical" deviation from the mean. It is calculated as the square root of the sample variance	Y	22
STE	Standard error	Statistic describing the fluctuation of a given sample mean around the population (true) mean. It is computed by dividing the sample standard deviation by the square root of the sample size	Y	23
VAR	Variance	Also known as the sample variance, this statistic describes the variability of values in a set by (1) subtracting each value from the mean, squaring the result, and then summing all the squares, then (2) dividing the sum by n-1	Y	24